

The Abilene Journal favors Lieut Gov. Storer for U. S. Senator.

The Troy papers are taking mud baths every week. Sol Miller is an expert at that business and will certainly wear out his opponents in such deluges.

A movement is being made to create a new state out of West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Southern Kentucky. It is regarded, however, as futile, being concocted by office seekers and politicians.

Brother Griffin, of the Manhattan Nationalist, gives us to understand that the agricultural department of the college at that place has not been neglected, and that great improvements have been made therein in the past two years—and still more will be made in the next two.

Hon. Calvin Reasoner, an able member of the last legislature and a stalwart supporter of Pomeroy in the ante-York days, who finally voted for "J. Ingalls" with great fervor, has become editor of the Osborne City Times. Calvin, thou Reasonerest well.

The managers of the trunk lines to the West have reduced the freight charges on first-class merchandise, which includes dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, &c., from New York to Chicago to 75 cents per hundred, formerly \$1; to St. Louis 97 cents, formerly \$1.25, and to other points in proportion.

It is currently reported that Noble L. Prentiss, late local editor of the Lawrence Journal, is soon to assume editorial charge of the Junction City Union. The accession of Mr. Prentiss to the Union (one of the best weeklies in the State) will increase that paper's popularity and add greatly to the journalistic ability of Central and Western Kansas.

The information is given that the Russian government has received a dispatch from Gen. Kauffmann announcing that a treaty between Russia and Khiva had been signed. The Khan promises to pay 2,000,000 rubles and to abolish capital punishment in his dominions. In return for this, Russia guarantees the independence of the Khanate. The Khan's troops will occupy Khiva till the war indemnity is paid. A portion of Khazantse is to be given to Bokhara for assistance rendered to the Russian troops.

John Q. Page who began an action in the District Court of Shawnee county to recover the \$7,000 paid into the Kansas legislature by A. M. York, dismissed the case on the 28th inst., paying the costs. The suit was to recover the money now in the hands of the State Treasurer, on the ground set forth by Pomeroy in his defense, that the money was given by Pomeroy to York, to be given to Page to aid in the establishment of a bank at Independence. It is now a very puzzling question who the money belongs to, as it is positively understood that Pomeroy will set up no claim to it on his own account.

"The Decline of Methodism" is made the subject of many an article, now-days. Where and wherein it is declining is a mystery to us. With the exception of the Roman Catholic Church, it has the largest church membership, the ablest ministers, the greatest influence and the most wealth of any other church organization in the United States. Because Dr. Newman said that Pomeroy was a "God-fearing statesman" is no more ground for the assertion that Methodism is declining than that one other church is also hastening to decay, because one of its divines should have said that Gen. Howard was a "God-fearing warrior."

The special Indian Commissioners, to remove the Kickapoos from Mexico to the United States, held a council on the 9th inst., with all the principal chiefs of the different tribes, near Remolino. The head chief desired to go to Kansas to consult with the Kansas portion of their tribe in reference to the selection of their reservation. They also wished that three or four of them should be taken to Washington, to talk with the Great Father. The Commissioners will have another council with the Indians in about eight days, when it is expected the whole matter will be concluded, and the Kickapoos will start immediately for the United States, unless the Mexican government interferes. The Commissioners consider success almost assured.

The agricultural interests of Louisiana have suffered much more than is generally known from the war and the disturbances that have followed it. In 1860 there were about 2,700,000 acres of land under cultivation in the State, and there is now but little more than 1,500,000, acres—a falling off of over a million acres. Nor does this show the real decrease, for even on the land cultivated the agricultural labor is much less efficient and the crops return much smaller. Of uncultivated, but readily tillable lands, there are in the State upwards of 20,000,000 and the merchants of the State, in convention at New Orleans, have been devising ways and means to fill them up with immigrants. It will be difficult to effect anything in the way of immigration until the State Government becomes orderly.

#### BETTER PROSPECTS.

A delegation of South Carolinians had an interview with Attorney General Williams on the 24th inst., and urged that all further prosecutions against the Ku-Klux offenders in that State be discontinued, as the organization was effectively broken up, and that the cessation of prosecutions would have a conciliatory effect upon all classes in that section. They also urged that those already convicted and now serving out their terms should be pardoned. The Attorney General stated to them that instructions had already been issued to stop prosecutions of this nature, except in the most aggravated cases, and that some of those convicted had been pardoned. This would seem to indicate that the fearful disorders which have cursed the South since the war were drawing to a close, and that the southern people have at last seen the necessity of restoring good order and the supremacy of the laws. These troubles have checked the progress of their country in the peaceful arts, have become as a solid wall against the introduction of northern enterprise and capital, have kept their devastated fields from bearing even the products of anti-bellum-days, have sacrificed every means for personal safety, and have hastened the land to bankruptcy and financial ruin. In the suppression of their disgraceful disorder lies the prosperity of the South.

#### SHALL WE HAVE A FAIR?

There seems to be a disposition among some of the officers of our Agricultural Society to have no fair next fall. Their excuse is that the society is burdened with debt and crippled by its bad experiences and results in the past. No doubt the mismanagement of some of the past officers of the association has discouraged a few farmers, who do not desire to take part in the usual fall entertainments until new life has been breathed into the society, the debts liquidated, and some of the unpleasant odium now hanging over it removed. Many farmers, however, with whom we have conversed, are in no wise disheartened or low in spirit, but with work and money are ready to come forward and assist in getting up the grandest fair in the fall, ever held in Saline county. If the society will take some steps to collect money by subscription, we hazard the opinion that sufficient funds can be raised to pay most of the expenses of a fair. Many have signified their willingness to contribute liberally, and will take a hand in collecting from other sources. Some enterprising men are found among the officers of the association, and we expect to see some determined action on their part before long, towards putting the ball in motion. The farmers, certainly, should be wide-awake in these matters. The fair days are their gala days of the year. To them the occasion is of special interest, and in it they are especially concerned. The exhibition of crops, stock and other products of the farm, at these public gatherings, is the only chance they have to show forcibly that they are really the "sovereigns," and that towns-people are practically their dependents. That a farmer can afford to say "we will have no fair," seems strange to us. The enjoyments and benefits realized are many, and they can ill-afford to dispense with them. Let the officers of the society commence moving immediately in this matter, as the season for preparation is already far advanced.

#### THE SHAH.

People do delight in royalty, though they desire to be free as the mountain air. A live prince or a grand duke would draw a larger crowd than the President of any republic. Presidents are too plain. Diamond-studded and jeweled uniforms bewilder and dazzle the majority of mankind. The Shah's reception in the old world demonstrates the fact that "despots" from abroad still bring a premium among the subjects of Victoria who have upon many occasions shown that even the royal prerogatives of the mother country are oppressive enough. The Shah had told the Emperor of Persia to cast aside, or put off of the way, his Empress, as she was old and ugly. He had told the Prince of Wales to behead one of his subjects, because he lived in too big style, had too large a house, etc., and thus was liable to become dangerous. When the Prince had answered him that that style of disposing of subjects was not "popular" in England, the Shah said the fellow's eyes ought to be put out, at any rate. The Shah sent one of the generals of his suit, who had offended him, back to Persia, to have his head chopped off. This barbarian, who is spreading about, no better civilized in many respects than old Alaric, is the one to whom a Christian people have been doing homage. Receptions, fetes and magnificent entertainments have been given him throughout Europe, which would have been denied an ordinary Christian sovereign. Females have suddenly disappeared from their homes, who will soon be found domesticated in the Persian harem. Barbaric splendor has certainly driven the continent wild.

But it is said that the present Shah is more progressive than any of his predecessors, and that this tour will be fraught with much good for the future of Persia; that the civilization of the West will soon commence glimmering in that benighted land. Can this be effected, reverence and homage to this brutal tyrant will not be so much out of place.

#### BUTLERISM.

Ben. Butler's prospects for success in the gubernatorial race in Massachusetts are not particularly bright. The back pay grab, of which Ben is the author, comes up at every turn, like the ghost in Hamlet, and its premonitions must haunt the brain of poor Benjamin continually. Only a few days ago such leading men of Massachusetts as Messrs. Dawes, Hoar, Sanford and others, met in a public meeting at Boston, and there pronounced themselves as willing to do all in their power to prevent the State from being carried for Butler. If B. F. Butler is elected to the executive chair of Massachusetts, it will be after the most determined opposition he ever received and after the most Herculean labors he ever performed. Opposed by many leading and influential men of the State, and by a larger proportion of the masses than he can possibly conceive of, he will find no easy sailing. The Republicans feel that it is hazardous to their cause to dally much with Butlerism.

#### THE BALTIMORE FIRE.

A fire broke out in the city of Baltimore at ten o'clock A. M. on the 25th inst., on the south side of Clay street, between Liberty and Park, and a terrible conflagration commenced raging before a high wind. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the city, and the wildest rumors were spread in regard to fires in other portions of the city, which proved to be untrue. Frantic women, hurrying in every direction with children, bedding and pieces of furniture, filled the streets, but the panic was not near so great as it was at first feared. The firemen succeeded in getting the flames under control at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, which was effected by an abundant supply of water together with a well-drilled fire department. The loss principally falls on dwellings. There were about a dozen business places destroyed; among them are cash and blind factories, dress and cloak establishments, fancy goods and sewing machine stores, cigar, paint and tailor shops, and one saloon and restaurant on Clay street.

London papers of the 19th give the reply of the Shah to an address sent him on the subject of religious liberty in Persia. He says, in substance that toleration is already unrestrained in Persia; no one, whether Christian or Jew or Parsee being subject to persecution on account of his religion. He will give the subject his best attention on his return to Persia, and take care that justice shall be shown all, without distinction of class or creed.

#### The Need of the West.

There seems to be but one opinion on this subject, and that is, that more manufactures of all kinds are needed in the west, especially those of agricultural implements. We want more skilled and unskilled laborers, who are not farmers, but mechanics, to consume our surplus products. One of the evident wants of the time is to make capital more active and useful to the agricultural community, and this can only be done by taking it out of bonds and merchandise and using it in the erection of machinery that will give employment to at least two-thirds of the present army of idle men. We do not want this class to go to farming, for there are already too many engaged in tilling the soil, in proportion to the number engaged in manufacturing. The results of such a course are now apparent on every hand, and the depression of the farming interests can in the main be attributed to it. The insane project of producing for a remote and uncertain market, has done more to place us where we now are than any of all the other causes combined.

The true principle of economy is to manufacture all we can as near home as possible. We need, and must have, a more diversified industry. Whatever means we take to encourage the manufacturers from other States to come and settle in the west, bringing their capital with them, we shall find it infinitely more important as a remedial agent for our present condition.

Look at the flourishing condition of New England—populous cities have sprung from rural villages; land in the immediate vicinity has quadrupled in value—all as the direct result of manufacturing enterprises. The only market that can be permanently depended upon is a home market. True, the failure of a foreign crop would temporarily advance the value of our cereal products, but to raise them with the expectation that crops may possibly fail in the old world, is like building upon the sand.—*Columbian Rural World.*

The *Westbote* calls the *World's* interview with Bismarck the impudence of an American sensation scribbler. But it says "nothing appears too idiotic and too simple to us in America; even a paper in this city (what paper?) believes that there is something true in the sensation, and that Prince Bismarck might reveal himself a second Robespierre." The *Westbote* cannot be serious. The American press generally had no difficulty in recognizing the *World's* alleged interview "as the most ineffable bomb." It would be base flattery to call any man an idiot who could believe such clumsy absurdities.—*Ex.*

A general order had been issued lately by the Secretary of War prohibiting disbursing officers from issuing vouchers which shall act as due bills against the United States for unpaid accounts. The only exception to the foregoing will be the issuance of a certified statement of personal services and wages due in case of an employee discharged and not paid at the time of discharge or want of funds.

The *Farmer's Union*, the agricultural organ of Minnesota, in its issue for the week says: A commencement had been made on the great wheat harvest for 1873, and a most bountiful harvest is promised. From a careful estimate, we think this State can export this year forty million bushels, providing we have a normal good wheat during harvest, and provided, further, the crop escapes storms, etc.

#### Grain Report.

The July grain report just sent to press represents an improvement in winter wheat, but a decline in the prospect of spring wheat, on account of unreasonable weather in some quarters and insects in others.

The average in corn is increased in West Virginia and Minnesota and decreased in all the other states except Florida and Arkansas, where it remains the same as last year. Corn planted was every where retarded by the weather and in many places corn will be replanted. An unusual complaint of defective seed is made in all quarters of the country.

Spring rye was below the average in all the states but five, the minimum being found in California and the maximum in Nebraska.

Winter barley generally declined in the south and west, where heavy rains prevailed.

Grass crops generally improved in the New England and middle states; however they were greatly shortened by drought.

The late winter told disastrously upon fruit crops. The injury to the apple trees is more extensive than was apparent at the last report. Vast numbers of peach trees killed. The condition of grapes ranged from 61 in California to 127 in Nebraska, 100 representing the average. The average in potatoes remained the same as last year, or increased in 22 states and decreased in all others.

The beetle has extended its ravages eastward, being reported for the first time in several counties in New York. It was still more devastating in the west, but the farmers had learned in many of the counties how to destroy them effectively.

The maximum condition of the crops, 11, was found in Georgia and the minimum 75 in Delaware.

Oats declined during June in the New England, Middle and Northwestern states except in Wisconsin.

Rye improved in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Iowa. It remained stationary in Georgia and declined in all other states.

Correspondence has been published stating recent action of the American commander of the gunboat Kansas and the Spanish commander Antran, of the gunboat Bazon, in regard to the sailing of the steamer Virginia, from Aspinwall under escort of the gunboat Kansas. Commander Antran claimed that the Virginia by landing arms and ammunition on the island of Cuba for the insurgents had laid the vessel liable to capture by the Spanish authorities at any time after the commission of such alleged act, and that the penalty of such act should not be allowed to escape. The American consul, in response to an inquiry from Commander Reed, said the Virginia had a right to fly the American flag, quoting as precedent the action of Minister Harburt, in April, 1872. The latter requested the Kansas to then escort the Virginia from the harbor of Aspinwall. On the 23rd of June Captain Rockenfort, of the Canadagua which had just arrived, ordered the Kansas to escort the Virginia from this harbor, which was done, the Cazon making no demonstrations, but Commander Antran denounced the Virginia as a pirate, and has officially informed his government of the affair. The action of the American fleet is on forced by Secretary Robinson.

#### New Advertisements.

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We will insert an advertisement of one inch space one month in 41 first class Kansas papers for

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Breech-Loading Shot Guns, \$10 to \$25. Double Shot Guns, \$25 to \$50. Single Guns, \$12 to \$25. Revolvers, \$15 to \$40. Pistols, \$10 to \$25. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. Large discounts on orders or cash. Also, Gun, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for horses and by express C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

\$5 to \$20 per day. Agents wanted: All classes of work, of working people, of other sex, young or old, make more money at work for us than at any other place. Send for our circulars, and we will send you the full particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

#### How, when and where to Advertise.

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**COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.**

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All persons are hereby notified that I will not be responsible for any and every account that may be due by any person or persons on the 1st of August, 1873, and I hereby discontinue all business with them.

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